



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

# JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY

*A Periodical Devoted to North American Mycology. Issued in February, May, October and December. Price, \$1.00 per Year. To Foreign Subscribers \$1.10. Edited and Published by*

*W. A. KELLERMAN, PH. D., COLUMBUS, OHIO.*

---

## NOTES.

IT is not quite clear why mycological papers should be presented before three or four or more American botanical societies — or rather to go to the real root of the matter, why there should be the numerous organizations as there are, unrestricted or national in scope and indistinguishable in objects and methods.

WOULD it not be most rational, and from every point of view far preferable to have for presentation and discussion of the *scientific papers* but one national association — though of course the more local clubs throughout the country the better perhaps. This general organization might well be Section G, A. A. A. S. At each annual meeting as many divisions could be made as necessary and convenient for the more satisfactory reading and consideration of the papers grouped according to subjects.

WHY should not the various botanical societies (other than local organizations) *exist for* and be *devoted exclusively* to their definite restricted subjects — meeting *not* for hearing papers on general scientific subjects or even the details of research work, *but* for the purpose of discussing, improving, extending methods, terminology, publication, indexing, etc. For example, the general purpose of promoting research and publishing the results to which we may perhaps say the Botanical Society of America *is* in the main committed, is a most worthy object; why is that not sufficiently ambitious? Why should the papers dealing with all manner and scope of research work be *read* before it? Ditto, for the other botanical societies too numerous to mention. Section G, A. A. A. S. would furnish an audience patient and long suffering.

AND now the Mycologists (Systematists) are talking of organizing; having a society of their *own!* Certainly a commendable project — provided (in our humble opinion) that the purpose is, *not* to read scientific papers to themselves, *but* to discuss new or disputed topics, subjects of technical interest; to consider questions peculiar to systematic Mycology; to ponder the distressing matter of nomenclature, as well as terminology, types, publication and illustration of new species, indexing, journalistic work, and a raft of other topics more or less exclusively pertaining to our business as specialists.